

# BULLETIN

OF THE

BROOKLYN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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VOL. XXVII

JUNE, 1932

No. 3

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## NOTES ON SOME AMERICAN HESPERIIDAE AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES (LEPIDOPTERA, RHOPALOCERA)

BY E. L. BELL, Flushing, N. Y.

### *Chrysoplectrum justus* Plotz.

The insect which Plotz described as *Eudamus justus* from "South America" does not differ in form of the male genitalia from the figure given by Godman and Salvin (*Biologia Centr.-Amer.*, Rhopal., vol. 3, pl. 77, fig. 8) for the genitalia of *Chrysoplectrum perniciosus* Herrich-Schaffer.

There are specimens of *justus* in the collection of the writer which well agree with the description, and the figure given by Draudt (*Seitz, Macrolep.*, vol. 5, pl. 168 e) which presumably is taken from the Plotz drawing. These specimens are from St. Laurent, French Guiana; Obidos, Brazil; Iquitos, Perú; and Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The whitish fringes of the secondaries are distinctly cut by the dark ground color of the wings at the end of the veins, and the two white spots near the anal angle on the underside of these wings, are very prominent.

### *Chrysoplectrum albovenae* n. sp.

Male. Upper side. Of the general appearance of *perniciosus* Herrich-Schaffer, from which it differs in the more violaceous tint of the ground color, against which the veins are faintly contrasted. The fringes of the secondaries are very narrow and entirely pure white. The discal hyaline band of the primaries consists of four spots forming a regular, oblique, transverse band, the spot in interspace 3 nearly filling the angle at the rise of that vein, the inner edge of the band forms an approximately straight line. The secondaries are less produced into a short tail-like lobe at the anal angle than in *perniciosus*.

Beneath. Both wings very dark, violaceous black, the veins white or nearly so. The inner margin of the primaries brown, narrowly along the underside of vein I a little paler. No white spots or lunules near the anal angle and the usual whitish submarginal line of *perniciosus* and *justus* is barely discernible. At the apex of the primaries there is a small white dot in the black fringes.

Expanse: 48 mm.

Holotype male, Massaranduba, Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil, in collection of the author.

The form of the genitalia is the same as that of *perniciosus*.

*Paches trifasciatus* Lindsey.

This species was described from a single male from Pueblo Pardo, Colony of Perené, Perú. The writer has received a male and a female taken by Mr. Klug, near Iquitos, Perú. The male agrees with the description and the form of the genitalia as figured by Dr. Lindsey.

The female differs from the male in being much paler in color between the dark, velvety bands of both wings and more heavily suffused with yellowish scales toward the outer margin. The primaries have in addition to the single subapical hyaline dot of the male, another smaller dot below it in interspace 6; and two others in a line with it, barely indicated and only seen under a lens, in interspaces 5 and 7; a larger one in interspace 3, well removed from the base of the interspace; two dots in interspace 2, one on the upper side of vein 2, and the other on the lower side of vein 3 and a little further toward the base of the wing than the spot in interspace 3.

Beneath paler and more yellowish than the male, especially the secondaries. Spots of the upper side repeated, the two in interspace 2 much enlarged and triangular, the apex of each nearly touching in the center of the interspace. The black anal spot of the secondaries very prominent against the pale yellow ground color of the wing.

*Staphylus tucumanus* Plotz (Plate xiii, Fig. I).

Plotz described this species from Cordova, presumably Argentine. In the collection of the writer there are two very similar *Staphylus* species from this and nearby Argentine localities. Plotz, however, states that the palpi of *tucumanus* are white beneath and in one of the species at hand they are of this color, in

the other pale yellowish and fuscous. The species having the white palpi are believed to be the insect described by Plotz.

Plotz states that the primaries have a hyaline dot in interspace 8, in the series at hand some have this single dot, others have another one just below it and some have no dots at all. In fresh specimens there is a minute white dot in the fringe at the apex of the primaries, this entirely disappears if the specimen is in the least worn. There are faint traces of narrow, submarginal and discal paler bands on both wings, as usual in many of the *Staphylus* species. The palpi above are brown with a few pale yellow hairs intermixed, beneath white.

These specimens were collected by Mr. Eugenio Giacomelli, of La Rioja, Argentine, and are from Cordova and La Rioja.

Draudt has placed this species (Seitz, *Macrolep.*, vol. 5, p. 906) as "*Staphylus cordovanus* Plotz (*tucumanus ex errore*)" but the reference given for *cordovanus* is the unpublished drawings of Plotz. The writer has been unable to find a published description of *cordovanus*.

The uncus is slender and pointed. The aedeagus very short. The claspers terminate in two parts, the lower rounded at the apex and with a broad, sharp-pointed tooth arising from the dorsal edge; the upper part rounded at the apex below which a broad hook-shaped flange with a rounded apex is directed obliquely inward. The apex of each part carries a brush of stiff bristles.

### *Staphylus similis* n. sp. (Plate XIII, Fig. 5).

Male. Primaries. Upper side. Both wings dark brownish with traces of discal and submarginal paler bands. Primaries with one or two minute subapical, white dots, which may be absent. Secondaries with the outer margin slightly indented between veins 4 and 6. Both wings have scattered yellowish overscaling. Fringes brown indistinctly checkered with darker brown. Male has a costal fold.

Beneath both wings paler brown, with or without traces of the indistinct bands of the upper side and a short, narrow, transverse streak in the cell.

Body above and beneath blackish-brown, a few yellowish scales on the sides of the abdomen. Head and top of the palpi with bright golden-yellow hairs intermixed. Palpi beneath pale yellowish and fuscous, the last joint brownish-black. Pectus yellowish. Legs sprinkled with pale yellow scales.

Female similar to the male.

Expanse: 28–30 mm., male. 28 mm., female.

Type material. Holotype male, Massaranduba, Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil; allotype female, Cordova, Argentine. Paratypes: three males, Cordova; one male, Cosquin; one male without definite locality; one female without definite locality; all Argentine. All in collection of the author.

Although most of the series is from Argentine, the Brazilian male was selected as the type because of its vastly superior condition.

This species resembles *tucumanus* but does not have the white palpi or the white dot in the apical area of the fringe of the primaries. It also resembles *aurocapilla* Staudinger but has much paler palpi beneath. The form of the male genitalia readily distinguishes *similis* from any of the other *Staphylus* species.

The uncus is slender and pointed. The aedeagus longer than in *tucumanus*. The claspers terminate in two parts, the apex of the lower part produced directly upward into a long, sharp pointed tooth; the upper part produced backward onto the disc in an irregular flange. The bristles at the apex of each part are evenly distributed and not in distinct tufts.

### *Staphylus incanus* n. sp. (Plate XIII, Fig. 6).

Male. Upper side. Both wings deep blackish-brown, with an indistinct sub-basal and discal darker band, heavily overscaled with grey, especially between the discal band and the outer margin of the wing. Primaries have no hyaline spots; a costal fold is present. Secondaries with the outer margin rounded. Fringes of both wings blackish.

Beneath paler brown, on the primaries the grey overscaling is principally in the disc and toward the base, on the secondaries very heavy over the entire area below vein 5 and sparsely above that vein.

Body above blackish-brown, a few yellow scales at the base of the abdomen; beneath paler, ventral surface of the abdomen paler brown. Head and palpi above with yellow hairs; palpi beneath blackish with some grey scales at the base and a few yellow scales at the tip. Legs pale brown. Antennae black above, beneath spotted with yellow at each joint.

Expanse: 26 mm.

Holotype male, São Paulo, Brazil, in collection of the author.

This specimen was collected by Mr. Bruno Pohl, of São Paulo, Brazil.

This small species differs from any of the other *Staphylus* species with which the author is familiar, in the very heavy over-scaling of grey scales, giving it a hoary appearance. The accompanying figure of the genitalia will readily serve to identify the species.

The uncus is curved upward and forward, rather slender and pointed. The aedeagus long and comparatively stout for such a small species. The claspers terminate in a serrate, truncate apex, which is dorsally produced into a stout tooth-like flange. The dorsal edge of the disc is produced forward into a short, rounded lobe.

***Staphylus inconstans* n. sp. (Plate XIII, Fig. 2).**

Male. Upper side. Both wings brown with the usual indistinct pale and dark bands. Primaries usually with three minute subapical spots, sometimes so small as to be seen only under a lens, and one specimen seems to be without them. Both wings sparsely overscaled with yellowish or without these scales.

Beneath as above but a little paler, the yellow over-scaling sometimes present.

Head, thorax, and top of the palpi blackish with interspersed fulvous scales. Thorax beneath with greyish hairs, abdomen pale brown. Palpi white; pectus greyish-white; Legs greyish or grey-fulvous haired. Antennae black above; beneath spotted with yellow, the club yellow. The primaries of the male have a costal fold. The outer margin of the secondaries rounded.

Female similar to the male, a little paler and the bands of the wings a little more distinct.

Expanse: both sexes 28-30 mm.

Type material. Holotype male and allotype female, Orotina, Costa Rica, September 7, 1931. Paratypes: one male, Guatemala; one male, Progreso, October 2, 1928, and one male, Lancetilla, October 26, 1928, Honduras; one male, Barranquilla, Colombia, July 15; one male, Margarita Island, Venezuela, February 20; two females, Guanta, Venezuela, February 18. The Guatemala specimen was taken by an unknown collector; those from Honduras by Mr. D. M. Bates, and the rest by Mr. O. Fulda. In collection of the author.

The uncus is broad, heavily shagreened, especially along each side and terminates in two short points. The scaphium is well developed, the tips shagreened. The aedeagus is short. The claspers terminate in a broad flange a little rounded at the apex, the dorsal edge produced upward into a triangular flange; the dorsal edge of the disc is produced obliquely downward into a narrow flange extending over the base of the terminal arm, its apex narrowly shagreened; from near the apex of the terminal arm and from the dorsal flange arise a brush of stiff hairs and a like brush arises from near the base of the uncus.

This species resembles *auropapilla* Staudinger and *aztecus* Scudder, the markings of the wings somewhat more indistinct. It can only be separated from those species, and other similar species, satisfactorily, by the form of the male genitalia.

**Augiades pohli** n. sp. (Plate XIII, Fig. 4).

Male. Upper side. Primaries. A broad black stigma extending obliquely from the rise of vein 3 to vein 1. From the stigma to the base of the wing, fulvous suffused with black; basal two-thirds of the costal margin fulvous, paler at the extreme costal edge; cell fulvous with a black central bar; an oblique transverse band of fulvous spots, the first below vein 1 toward the base of the wing, the next in interspace 1, triangular, the next and largest in interspace 2, quadrate, the next in interspace 3, triangular, then two further toward the margin in interspaces 4 and 5, oblong, the upper a little the shorter, then two subapical spots, oblong, placed a little inwardly; a black area between the cell end and the spots; the outer margin and apex broadly blackish-brown.

Secondaries. Black, a broad discal, fulvous band, the spot between veins 5 and 6 nearly reaching the margin of the wing; some fulvous hairs in the base of the cell and along the abdominal fold.

Fringe of primaries fulvous at the anal angle, above blackish-brown; of the secondaries fulvous.

Beneath. Primaries. Costal margin to cell end fulvous; apical area and outer margin to vein 2 pale reddish; spots of the upper side repeated, paler; basal area below the cell, inner margin and outside the discal spots below vein 3 black. Secondaries. Ground color pale red-brown, unevenly overscaled with yellow, leaving wavy lines of the ground color; the discal band repeated, but less prominent and paler; a diffuse elongate black spot below vein 1b.

Fringes of primaries fulvous at anal angle, above vein 2 red-brown; of secondaries orange yellow.

Body above brownish-fulvous; beneath yellowish. Shoulder-covers, tegulae, collar and head fulvous. Legs pale red-brown with yellowish hairs. Palpi beneath and pectus yellowish. Antennae black above, fulvous beneath, the apiculus red.

Female. Upper side. Both wings black. Primaries with the costal margin fulvous toward the base, a like spot in the end of the cell; a discal band of like spots placed as in the male but much smaller, that in interspace 1 widely separated from that in interspace 2, the one in interspace 3 a narrow streak, separated from the one in interspace 4.

Secondaries with the extreme costal margin fulvous; a discal band of short, diffuse, fulvous dashes; a few yellowish hairs at the base and toward the inner margin.

Fringes of primaries red-brown with a few black scales intermixed; of secondaries fulvous.

Beneath. Primaries with apical area yellowish followed inwardly by a reddish-brown costal spot; rest of the wing black. Spots of the upper side in the cell and interspaces 1, 2, and 3 are repeated, larger and paler; the spots in interspaces 4 and 5 and the subapical spots are represented by small red-brown dots.

Secondaries. Similar to the male, the wavy lines and spots of the ground color a little more prominent.

Expanse: Male, 38 mm. Female, 36 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, Santa Catharina, Brazil; allotype female, Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Brazil, in collection of the author.

Named for Mr. Bruno Pohl, of São Paulo, Brazil, who captured the male specimen.

The uncus is long and slender. The aedeagus extremely long, much broader at the apex than at the base. The claspers have the terminal arm curved upward, the apex broad and truncate.

On the upper side this species resembles *Augiades gloriosa* Bell, but these are only two subapical spots on the primaries, in *gloriosa* there are four; the spot above vein 6, of the discal band is placed a little inwardly and the cell spot is a black stripe, in *gloriosa* the spots of the band are in a line and the cell spot is small and near the end of the cell; on the secondaries the second upper spot is not in line with the one above it, in *gloriosa* the discal band is even. The maculation of the secondaries beneath

is entirely different in the two species. The female differs from that of *gloriosa* in having the spots of the primaries fulvous, in *gloriosa* they are white hyaline. *Pohli* is much larger and the primaries more pointed than *aligula* Schaus.

*Thespius superior* Draudt.

This is a synonym of "*Nicomades*" *tihoneta* Weeks. The species is undoubtedly a *Thespius*. Draudt apparently overlooked volume I of Weeks' "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera" when he wrote the American *Hesperüdae* section of Seitz Macro-lepidoptera of the World as most of the species of *Hesperüdae*, at least, have been omitted from that work.

"*Cobalus*" *gabinus* Plotz.

The males of this species have a stigma on the primaries, similar in form to that characterising the genus *Euroto*. *Euroto purgis* Schaus is a synonym.

"*Cobalus*" *subcordata* Herrich-Schaffer.

In this species and the form *olympia* Plotz, the males have the characteristic stigma of the genus *Eutychide*.

"*Cobalus*" *physcella* Hewitson.

This species also has the stigma of the genus *Eutychide*.

"*Cobalus*" *elegantula* Herrich-Schaffer.

The primaries of the males of this species have an indistinct stigma in the angle of vein 2, one part lying along the median vein and the other along the upper side of vein 2. The species is more nearly allied to the genus *Phanes* than to *Cobalus*.

"*Cobalus*" *quadrangular* Plotz.

The males of this species have a stigma similar to that of *elegantula*, but the two arms are shorter and more indistinct. It is also more nearly allied to the genus *Phanes*.

***Euroto* (?) *dubia* n. sp. (Plate XIII, Fig. 3).**

Male. Upper side. Both wings brown. Primaries with a small, diffuse, yellowish spot above the center of vein 1, an irregular spot in interspace 2, a slightly smaller one in inter-



space 3, two small, elongate subapical spots, and two small spots near the end of the cell, the last six spots are yellowish hyaline.

Secondaries with two small yellowish discal dots beyond the end of the cell. Fringes of both wings slightly paler brown.

The stigma of the primaries is an indistinct stripe along the median vein, in interspace 2 and a very small, indistinct spot just below vein 2.

Beneath. Costal margin and apical area of the primaries red-brown, basal area blackish, anal angle paler; spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 larger and diffuse. Secondaries red-brown, abdominal fold brown, four small, but prominent, semihyaline white spots in a slightly curved discal band. Fringes of both wings brownish with a dark basal line.

Body above brownish, beneath the thorax with greyish and fulvous hairs, abdomen whitish with two brown, longitudinal lines. Head brown with some fulvous hairs. Palpi beneath fulvous and fuscous. Pectus greyish fulvous. Antennae a little more than half as long as the costa, black above, beneath, base of club and apiculus yellowish.

Expanse: 38 mm.

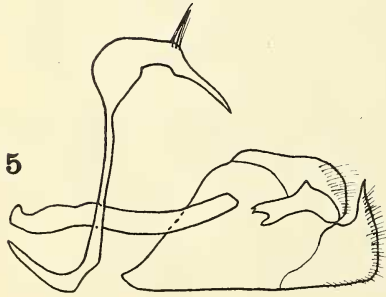
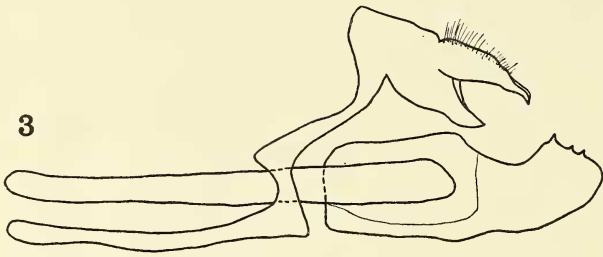
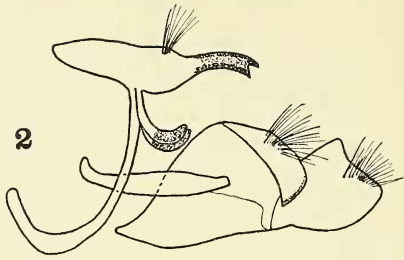
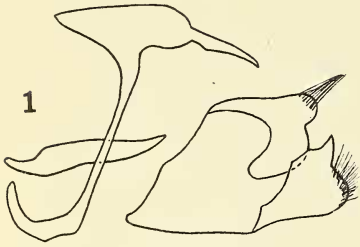
Holotype male, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, in collection of the author. This specimen was also collected by Mr. Bruno Pohl.

It may be that this species is not strictly congeneric with the type of *Euroto* but it seems to be more easily recognized here than elsewhere. The two cell spots seem to distinguish it from the other members of the genus.

The uncus is rather long, sharply tapering toward the apex which is bifid, the two parts ending in a sharp point. The girdle is short and the saccus long. The aedeagus is very long and gradually widens from the base to the apex. The terminal arm of the claspers is rounded at the apex, with a few short teeth on the dorsal edge.

*"Padraona" sophistes* Dyar.

This is a *Vinius*, the males having the characteristic stigma of the primaries and the hair tuft in the abdominal fold of the secondaries.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII  
MALE GENITALIA

- Figure 1. *Staphylus tucumanus* Plotz.  
Figure 2. *Staphylus inconstans*, n. sp.  
Figure 3. *Euroto* (?) *dubia* n. sp.  
Figure 4. *Augiades pohli*, n. sp.  
Figure 5. *Staphylus similis* n. sp.  
Figure 6. *Staphylus incanus*, n. sp.

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ANOTHER NEW PAMPHANTUS FROM CUBA  
(HEMIPTERA, LYGAEIDAE)

BY S. C. BRUNER, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

In a recent paper by Myers and Salt on "The Phenomenon of Myrmecoidy, with New Examples from Cuba,"<sup>1</sup> H. G. Barber has described a second species of *Pamphantus* from Santa Clara Province, Cuba, Stål having described our very common *P. elegantulus* in 1874, the only other species of the genus known heretofore. This new species of Barber was given the name *mimeticus*, for like *elegantulus*, it is said to exhibit myrmecoidy or ant-resemblance in common with the Attid spider *Synemosyna smithi* Peck. A third and very distinct form of this interesting genus has now been discovered in the western Province of Pinar del Río. This species is of about the same size and form as the other two, and is also characterized by the same peculiar ant-like movements, but no resemblance otherwise to any particular kind of ant or other insect has yet been observed.

***Pamphantus vittatus* n. sp.**

Above dull yellowish white marked with a broad fuscous median vitta extending from head to apex of hemelytra, more strongly marked on membrane. The head, thorax, scutellum, and base of hemelytra are washed with pale stramineous, darker on sides and anterior lobe of pronotum; the humeral angles marked above with deeper yellow. The hemelytra are slightly perlaceous. The fuscous median vitta is indistinct and narrow on vertex, broader and more strongly marked but not sharply defined on pronotum. The scutellum

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<sup>1</sup> Trans. Ent. Soc. London, Vol. 74, pp. 427-436, 1 pl. December 21, 1926.